

Aug. 27. Numb. 45.

# MORE NEWES FOR THIS PRE- SENT WEEKE.

*Relating,*

THE FRESH NOISE  
of the approach of the Turkes  
towards the Empire.

The agreement of the lower Saxony  
with the Emperour.

The present state of the Duke of Brunswickes,  
Monsieur Tillyes, and Count Mansfield's  
Armies.

Many particulars of the Prince of Oranges going  
into the field.

*Together,*

With something about the Election of the new  
Pope and diuers prodiges lately seene in  
the Empire, with diuers other parti-  
culars from scuerall places.

LONDON,

Printed by Edward Alde for Nathaniel Bur-  
ter and William Sheffard. 1623.

БІЛКОВІЧІ  
БІЛКОВІЧІ

The conti  
neves, out of  
Austria, the  
divers e



had more liberty  
he recalled from  
Tulje, and to quell  
country, where  
the Hungarian  
now said to bring  
Silesia, Moravia  
newes from thence  
Gabor be for his  
treatie of comp  
controuerfies  
Palatine of Hu



The continuation of our weekly  
newes, out of Hungary, Italy, Bohemia, Silesia,  
Austria, the Grisons, the Lowe Countries, and  
diuers other places of the vpper and  
lower Germany.



He Emperour being all on a  
sudden and beyond expectati-  
on deliuered of his feares on  
this side of the empire: by the  
comming about of the Prin-  
ces of both the Saxonyes, and  
the dispearsing of Duke Chri-  
stians Army : hath since that  
had more liberty to dispose of those forces which  
he recalled from their march towards Monsieur  
Tillye, and to quarter them in those places of the  
countrie, where they may best and soonest oppose  
the Hungarians, Turkes, and Tartars, which are  
now said to bring great terror to the countries of  
Silesia, Morauia, and Styria. For thus now goes the  
newes from those quarters; That although Bethlem  
Gabor be for his owne part contented to admit of a  
treatie of composition for the ending of certaine  
controuersies depending betwixt himselfe and the  
Palatine of Hungary ( which what they be, or for

what wee know not) of which busines, this they write from *Vienna* Aug:2. That in *Hungaria* in two feuerall places both on this side & the other side of the riuier of *Danubius*, are the Cōmissioners met for the compounding of the differences betwixt *Bethlem Gabor* & the Hungarian Palatine: vpon the issue of which treatie, *Bethlem* may in his owne person stay a while; yet neuerthelesse that power of Turks & Tartars granted vnto him by the Grand Signior, is said to be aduancing forwards vnder the Ensignes of the Marquesse of *Legerensdorff* & the old Count of *Thurne*. And although that *Bethlem Gabor* himselfe bee not mentioned to bee marching in person with these Armies, yet questionles their pay comes out of his purse. And that these forces which haue bin so lōg ready or haue bin so lōg ere they aduanct, the stirs of Turkey; the Parliamēts & treaties at home, & the inning of haruest, are known to be the causes.

But that the Armies are now indeed vpon their way, wee haue these particulars more then euer: from *Breslaw* in *Silesia* tis written July 23. how that they had receiued letters from *Leutah* in the borders of *Hungary*, that the Marquesse of *Legerensdorff*, & the old Count of *Thurn*, were marching with 50000 men. And from *Vienna* is the place particularized whereabout they were then feared: to day say the letters July 26, here cōmeth newes from the *Hungaria* hil-townes, that by *Visgrat* a mile from *Nouograd*, there are a great number of Turks and Tartars assembled together, drawing many pieces of Ordinance both small and great along with them; And that

that the Marq  
of towne are a  
from whence  
ed the newes  
of hungary vp  
which send ou  
2 great floods  
is on the N  
name Chresdah  
y of Thurn, w  
decent and na  
lies *Visgrat* & *N  
are said to be g  
North & neare  
towne of *Leutah*  
newes was wi  
to be about No  
2 great riuers b  
waters to passe  
mountaines,  
coomb as ou  
like an alley ke  
both sides, so  
shooting ther  
which being p  
march, and b  
And throu  
lesia afraid th  
they write 5.  
from *Breslaw*;  
still that the T  
50000, vnder*

that the Marquesse of *legerensdorff* & the old Count of *Tournare* are amongst them: These Hungarian hills from whence the letters mention that they received the newes, are those (as I take it) in the confines of Hungary vpon the North & Northwest side of it, which send out all these small Riuolts that feed the 2. great floods of the *Danubius* on the south, and the *Tyssa* on the Northeast of them: there is the mountaine *Chresnaburka*, part of it in, or neere the County of *Thurn*, whence the Count aforesaid hath his descent and name: at one end of these mountaines lies *Visgrat* & *Nouigrad* aforesaid where the Turkes are said to be gotten together, and further to the North & neerer to *Poland*, *Moravia* & *Silesia*, is the towne of *Leutsch* aforesaid, whence also some of the newes was written: So that these Turkes being said to be about *Nouigrad*, they are already betwixt the 2. great riuers before mentioned & haue no other waters to paifie, but hills only: and amongst these mountaines, there lies a valley, a bottome, or a coomb as our westerne Brittaines call it; which like an alley keeps them in betweene the bankes on both sides, for a day or two's march together, shooting them right out, vpon that necke of land, which being part of *Polonia*, lies betwixt their march, and *Morauia* and *Silesia*.

And through these mountaines are they of *Silesia* afraid that the Inuasion will be made; of which they write 5. or 6. dayes after the former newes from *Breslaw*; namely July 28. and 29. It continueth still that the Turkes and Tattars being more then 50000. vnder the conduct of the old Earle of *Thurn*,

are resolued to inuade Silesia through the Hungarian mountaines; for which reason here (in *Breslau*) was yesterday (July 27.) publike commandement giuen for a day of soleinne fasting and prayer; that it might please God to turne away this fearfull heauinesse which lies before our dores, and to diuert so terrible an inuasion. The Marquesse of *Legevensdorp* we heare together with the Lord *Budiani* turneth towards *Moravia*; in which countrie they are already at this passe, that many haue before hand betaken themselues to flight, thus farre the letters. Which day of publike fasting and confessiōn, was heard of as farre as *Prage*; whence they write to vs of it, August 5. From *Silesia* it continueth, that those countries are threatned to be inuaded and rauaged by the Turkes: whereupon a generall fasting day is there ordained; and euery man hath streight charge giuen him, to bee ready with his armes at an houres warning. These and other Letters from other places, mention also the feare that is of these Turkes, in *Styria*, which countrie of the Emperours lies on the other side of the *Danubius*, and neerer to the Lord *Budianies* lands, whose name being here knowne to be in the action, may make these *Styrians* afraid, though the inuasion vnowne to them, may bee intended another way. But in *Styria* neverthelesse, as if an enemy like one that lookes asquint, should face one, and eyc another, they are there commanded to stand vpon their guard. And all this feare and fasting is not meereley vpon misprisions of noyse and false  
hubbubs

hubbubs or Allarmes : See how farre they haue al-  
ready proceeded in their march. In the Letters  
from Vienna, August 2. there is this postscript :  
Newes commeth to his Imperiall Maiestie, that  
the Turke and Tartars are falne into Poland, the  
olde Count of Thurne and the Marquesse of Lege-  
rensdorff being also in their company. They haue  
taken aboue 500. Polish Gentleman prisoners,  
whom they lead away with them ; and many of  
the countrie people haue beene put to death by  
them. They come strongly marching on to get  
thorow Silesia, and so to fall vpon Moravia :  
whereupon all such companies as were going to  
Monsieur Tilly are sent for backe againe. Thus we  
here feare that the warres in these frontyer places  
will begin againe. Thus far the letters.

Wonder not that these Turkes are here said to  
bee falne into Poland, the peace being now made  
betwixt Turkie and Poland ; for these Turkes doe  
it for *Bethlem Gabors* seruice, and not for their  
owne Emperour. Againe, that they who are to  
goe against the Emperour, should harasse and  
plunder the King of Polands countrie, may be for  
diuersion of those Cosacks which are already v-  
pon the frontiers of Silesia readie to keepe out  
these Turkes : or else they may doe it in reuenge  
to the King of Poland, for that he hath sent these  
Cosacks to aide their enemies. Or lastly, which is  
a most apparant reason, for that this part of Poland  
lies right in their way, towards the places to which  
they meane their inuasion. And thus you heare  
what

what the letters say of these Turkes. The truth and the issue, we must leaue to time.

The Emperours preparations of the calling in of the Cosaks, and the calling backe of the Bohemian Army come now to bee spoken of. These 12000. Cosaks which lay vpon the frontiers of Silesia and Brandenburgh, hauing lately beeue well beaten by the Marquess of Brandenburghs men, for offering to pillage a towne of his in the Dutchie of Cressen neere Franckford vpon Oder, (which they did about the 20. of July) and hauing committed many outrages withall vpon the people of these countries; were by expresse command from the Emperour sent for to come further into the Empire to ioyne with the other Army in Bohemia, but their former carriage had made them so wel known, that the countries would rather haue aduentured to haue resisted the Emperours authority, then to suffer them to passe their countries; which being considered of by the Emperour, the Baron Donaw hath commandement giuen him to wait vpon them with his troopes thorow Silesia, to see that they doe the countrie no scathe in their march towards their fellowes in Bohemia. The Prince Rasehil who is to command them in chiefe, is in the beginning of August to goe to his charge amongst them from Vienna, where he yet resideth.

As for the other part of the Emperours Army which came from Comingsgreatz to Egra, & whence a great part of it was vpon going to Tilly, & is now recalled, it is said of late to haue receiued some pay.

Last

Last Thurfday say the Letters from Vienne, Iula 24  
 foure waggons laden with money for the payment of  
 the Emperours Souldiers, were by a strong Conuoy  
 caryed towards *Prage*. All the Forces both Horse  
 and Foot are now departed from our parts, because  
 it is much rumored that many thousand of Tuks are  
 marching hither with the Count of *Thurn*.

From *Prage* againe, they write, Aug. 5. The 31 of  
*July* is the Regiment of the Lord *Maximilian of Lichtenstein* consisting of tenne Companies, marcht thoro this towne: but by reason of the new orders and  
 directions, that whole Regiment, together with the  
 Troopes belonging to this Towne, were brought  
 back againe toward *Brandise* (within five miles En-  
 glish of *Prage*) And so also the Earle of *Schlicks* men,  
 together with those other who were comming thither from *Moravia*, are remaunded backe againe to  
 their former Quarters, because they stand here in  
 great feare of an inuasion by the Turkes and Rebels:  
 Nor are wee here as yet certaine whether they are to  
 be all laid about *Moravia*, or the olde Campt at *Co-  
 zingsgraets* or not. Those of *Lichtenstein* comming  
 through this Citie, made many bravadoes to shew  
 their chearfulness before their Prince, and to wel-  
 come him home from the baths of *Carolus (Carols-  
 Bath)* where hauing beene for his health, he but two  
 dayes before (namely, *July 29*) was returned home.  
 And the Collonel *Walsteyn* being here at that present  
 they gaue him a *Salve* of Harquebuzes before his  
 Lodging, ringing him a lusty peale of Muskets.

These troopes were vntill this time lodged about  
 two miles from hence, but now they haue receiued

order to goe towards Brandife, although more then 400 bee for want of pay already runne away out of one Regiment. Thus farre the Letters.

The Country of Bohemia being thus full of Souldiers, serues the Emperour to good purpose in this one respect, namely that the armed men are still a terror to the Iewes of *Prage*, who hauing a while stood vpon it with the Emperour, as being loath eyther to turne Romane Catholikes, or to void his Dominions (in doing which they are sure to bee pillaged by the way) they now of late, hauing beeene in danger to haue all they had taken from them, are contented to ioyn with those of *Vienna* in making vp the summe of 300000 Rixe Dollars towards the payment of the Emperours Souldiers.

The prosecution of the Protestants goes along also with that of the Iewes, their goods, houses, lands and offices being confiscated, if their possessors bee the least way proued to haue fauoured the Rebellion: so that land is now so good cheape in *Bohemia*, that eu'en the Souldiers fall apurchasing. *Don Balthasar* hath bought all vpon the Riuers about *Budweis*. *Don Martine* hath bought much land in seuerall Prouinces, and the Prince of *Eckenbergh* hath made pur-chase of *Treinnam* and all the Tenures and Farmes holding of it, as farre as *Carolsbath*.

And thus fiue seuerall Religions being in prosecu-tion one of another: the Romane Catholikes pre-fsing vpon the Iewes, Calainists, and Lutherans, and the Turkes being as freshly voyced to be as fast com-ming downe vpon the Romane Catholikes; Chri-stendome still suffering which Religion souer pre-vailcs;

vailles; Nature, as if to shew how vnnaturall men are, and how horrible to looke vpon for the time, warre and slaughter is, Nature I say doth at this present in seuerall places, shew forth by diuers most vncouth, horrid, and monstrous prodigies: which doe euer boad and presage, that the worst is still to come. Witnesse these particulars following, of which you shall seldome heare of so many, so neare together in time and place.

*From Vienna, July 20.*

The fourth of this Moneth here happened a most horrible tempest, with a storme of haile, amongst which fell many venomous worms of golden colour, hauing not their feet as Caterpillers and other vermine wormes haue, vnder their belly, but at the end of their tailes, by which they held fast vpon the leaues of the trees, their shape is likest vnto little children in swadling bands.

*From Darmstat, July 30.*

In this Country there are many strange sights that beginne to appeare againe. At Eberstat halfe a mile from this place, are the Church doores with the walls vp to the very roofe, besprinkled with blood: the like may be seene in the houses and villages thereaboutes.

Moreover in the Lonerfield was there a tree which was all ouer besmeared with blood, very fearefull to behold. Yesterday our Prince the Landgrave Lodowicke with diuers of his Nobility went thither to behold this strange accident, who all acknowledg'd

it to be blood. What this signifies is with much horror guesst at. The last yare were some trees likewise besprinkled with blood, whereupon shortly after followed the inuasion of *Mansfield*, and the great deuastation made in our Countries.

This of *Darmstadt* land is againe confirmed from thence by Letters of *August 2.* More places where it had rained blood being also added, as *Bessingen*, where it fell vpon the Towne-house, and in many other places. At *Meervelt* also a Towne hard by, a horsemans-coat was found so full of blood, which insensibly fell as hee rode, that it might bee wrung out like a spunge, which was also shwon to the *Landgrave*.

*From Cullen, August 1.*  
In the Dukedom of *Brunswicke*, there hath beeene a blazing Starre seene of late, which hath appeared fourteene dayes together, whereof there is much discourse, and many relations made.

*From Meyenvelt in Switzerland, Aug. 1.*

At this Towne, as also at *Malants*, some few daies past, a strange and wonderfull miracle did appeare, which fell out in this fashion. Certaine Mowers in the medow going to whet their Sythes, found both their Sythe blades and their Ryfles with which they were to whet them, to be all bloody. This strange accident being told to the Goodwife that bought the Medow, shee came to see it, and thrusting her arme so farre as shee could reach into a cocke of hay, shee pulled it out againe alon a blood, where-

upon

upon her heart giuing her that some murther had  
beene there committed, shee caused the earth to be  
searcht euery where, but no such thing could bee  
found, or more guessed at it, then that it had ray-  
ned blood.

Diuers other things of the like kind are also men-  
tioned, as from *Franckford*, *August 1.* and from *Stut-  
gard* in *Wirtenberg*, *August 4.* wee haue receiued Let-  
ters, which assure vs that in *Switzerland*, *Wirtenberg*,  
*Frankenland*, *Hessen*, *Darmstadt*, and diuers other pla-  
ces, it hath rained blood; *Heydentrcym* in *Wirtenberg*,  
*Hall* in *Swaben* or *Swabland*, and *Buxbergh* in *Frank-  
enland* being expressly named. Thus many of these  
signes hoding together, doe more (oftentimes) terri-  
fie, then an Army: but wee can repose no more be-  
liefe in them, then as in things of this nature printed  
in foraigne places. Therefore leauing what is feared,  
let vs speake of what is done. The Emperour hauing  
by his Letters dated *July, 1. Stylo novo*, follicited the  
**Princes of the lower Saxony**, to declare themselues  
categorically what they meant to doe betwixt him  
and the Duke of *Brunswicke*, (namely, as concerning  
the forcing of him to lay downe Armes if hee could  
not be perswaded vnto it;) They answer him in their  
Letters againe, dated at *Luncenburg, July 3, Stylo veteri*.  
That they thought it fit the Duke should once again  
be aduised to accept of pardon, and told roundly of it,  
how far he should engage himselfe & those patrimo-  
nies wherof he stood heire apparent, if he refused that  
course, to which end they had sent (as they laid) their  
**Ambassadors** to perswade with him; whose aduise if

he refused to take, they well hoped that the world would hold them excused, if they further made him no part of their care, nor intermeddled with his Actions. After which, they assure the Emperor that they would wholly and resolutely stand for him; and that they had also according to his Maiesties proposition (reason of Estate requiring it so) sollicited the two Electors of the higher *Saxon* circle, *Saxony* and *Brandenburg*, to ioyne their Forces with them, for the forcing of the Duke out of their Circle: for which purpose they were also in treaty with *Mounsieur Iohes Tserclaes Count of Tilly* to come in with his Armie; all which enforcing of the Duke, because it could not so suddenly be done, by reason their Forces were not at that instant together, but dispersed vpon the frontiers, and both the Electors with *Tillyes* answer being not yet giuen in, they desired faire respite of the Emperour for it. And whereas they had propounded certaine points vnto *Tilly*, which were both agreeable to the Emperors owne promises, the security of the Catholike Princes, and the preseruation of their own Circle, they desire his Maiesty to confirme those points himselfe, and to command *Tilly* and other his Imperiall Generalls to obserue them.

See here the reason of their thus dealing with the Duke of *Brunswick*, and the reason also of their doing it no sooner. And as for the Duke of *Saxonies* answer to them, and to the Emperour, it seemes altogether agreeable vnto this, for that his Agent Doctor *Hefeman* came to *Vienna* much about the time that the lower *Saxonies* messenger did; which was July 24.

The

The Doctor being after this exceeding wel treated by the Emperour himselfe at Vienna, his masters answer being directly & categorically, that he would ioyne with the lower *Saxony*, for the keeping out of *Brunswick* and *Mansfield*, and further to hold with the Emperour.

And this was the ground of the said D. of *Brunswick*'s miscarriage, which was not onely their threatening to force him out of the Empire, but also when they had not suffered him to remaine within their circle, to grant passage to *Tilly*, first to way-lay him, by *Anholt*, *Cordoua*, and *Vandenberge*, and also to follow him himselfe, with the best part of his Armie. For *Tilly* hauing knowledge of the Dukes rising and the way he tooke, sent post to *Anholt*, *Cordoua*, and *Vandenberge*, to bee ready for him : These three dres sing an Ambush for him in the woodes and narrow passages betwixt *Statloo*, and *Nahuis*, where but three of the Dukes could march abreast ; the Duke hauing staid something too long by the way in *Munsterland*, and *Osnabrug*, as hauing often deliberated, whether he should turne backe to bid battell to *Tilly*, & hauing no notice of any other enemie but of *Tilly's* that followed him beating vpon his Reere ; boldly marcht on, nor did those in Ambush presently show them selues, vntill the whole Army was past, saue onely three Regiments which had the Reere, and were led by the Count of *Thurne*, and one of the Dukes of *Weymar*. After which, the Ambuscado being diuided into thret parts, (wherof there were thirtie Cornets of horse) start vp, and cutting off the Ar-

mic

nie before from relieving of their fellowes behinde, (letting almost all the horse, with sixe Regiments of foote, and some 200 Wagons passe) they fell vpon the 3 Regiments aforesaid.

The Count of *Thurne* made a braue and resolute stand, discharging foure field pieces vpon the enemie: which the Baron of *Anholt*, (who led these 30 Troopes of Ambushers) perceiving, retyred againe within the couert of the word, and so soone as the first volley of Cannon was discharged, out they start againe on all sides, some vpon the reere, others vpon the flanck, right ouer against the Artillery; but the Count of *Thurne* three times re-enforced the fight, and foure times discharged his Cannon vpon the enemie; the Count of *Stirum* did brauely also: But their Noble courages proued all in vaine, for the *Spanish* by this hauing brought on their field pieces also, (which they brought out of *Wezel*, *Lingen*, *Groß & Oldenseel* with them) and *Kniphowsen* hauing quit the passages which hee was set to keepe, by which *Tilly* with the whole shock of war was brought vpon these 3 Regiments; both the foote of the Vanguard and body of the Army before, being put in disorder by *Kniphowsen*s and their own horse, (by which they were made vnable & in that streight too to turne back to relieve them:) the braue Count after the losse of halfe of his Regiment which were by that time slain or taken prisoners, & hauing receiued 2 wounds on his body (whereof one was with a wyre bullet) and seen the D. of *Saxon Weymar* taken prisoner, some of his ensignes lost, and the most of his Regiment throwing away their Armes, and crying for fairer quarter; hauing

hauing withall made a faire slaughter vpon the enemy with 16. Canon shot, and other weapons, and taken three or fourre banderols or ensignes of horsemen, was yet neuerthelesse forced to fliē, as he saw the Armie before him doing, leauing there his fourre field peeccs, and about 100. wagons which carried the ammunition for those three Regiments : In which Regiments, Canon and Carriages was all the chiese of the losse ; the rest with the Armie both horse and foot, got safe into the *Lymers* betwixt *Doeburgh* and *Elten*. The dead being afterward buried, there were not found (by the most reports that we haue seene out of many letters) aboue 2400. slaine vpon the place, whereof seuen or eight hundred were knowne to be Monsieur *Tillies* men. And in this manner doe the letters from *Doesburgh*, August 10. relate the fight, assuring vs that it is the best that they could learne of those that had beene at it, and were of *Thurnes* owne Regiment ; as also of others that had heard the certaintie of the buriall of the dead, amongst which there were fife Commanders of Monsieur *Tillies* side of good note, who left their bodies vpon the place.

After this they write from *Emmerick*, August 14. The Duke of *Brunswicke* is here at this present, vnto whom Count *Henry of Nassaw* with the horse of the States is also come vp. *Kniphovsen* with the other prisoners that quit their Stations together with him, are brought from *S. Grauenwert* : It is thought that the matter is not so foule against him as was at first suspected. Yesterday the States Commissaries arrived here with monies to content the Dukes souldiers, and to receive the Armie into the States pay. By *Elten*, *Sherenbergh*, and thereabouts, diuers of *Brunswicks* scattered troupes doe in Companies of 30, 40, and 50, rallee themselves together, more

and more comming in also, vpon proclamation for all men vpon paine of death to returne to their Colours. All which being gotten together, the Armie being ouerviewed, mustered and reformed, the feuerall dead paies of the other Regiments being filled vp, some being cashired for disorder and cowardize, and others hauing gotten leaue to goe for their owne countrie ; the Duke once againe made vp fiue Regiments, full and compleat, as also his Cornets of horse. And this is at this present the truest state of his Armie, as wee haue receiued it from good hands, and neither better nor worse is it now, whatsoeuer partial reports there be abroad on both sides. And there is an after report written from *Harderwick*, that the Duke of *Weymar* who was thought to be taken, was with six hundred men in his company himselfe sore wounded, escaped to *Zutphen* ; but this wee haue not heard seconded.

Mounseur *Tilly* after this first refreshing his armie, and fending word of his victory to the Emperour, *Bauaria*, *Hedlebergh*, *Cullen*, *Brussels*, &c. where *Te Deum* was solemnly sung, called a Councell of warre to consult what were best to be done next ; at which consultation, himselfe, *Don Cordova*, the Baron of *Anholt*, the Count of *Ritbergen*, and diuers other Lords are named to be present ; where it was resolued, (as it appeares) that by reason the Countrey of *Westphalia*, where they then were, was so horribly wasted, and that the States of the Low-countries had shut vp all the passages, and forbidden all licences by which prouision shoule be brought that way ; that it were the best course for the Armies to rise and part : whereupon *Don Cordova* immediately passed his troopes ouer the *Rhyn*, where they tooke vp their Quarters right before *Wesel* at *Barich* and thereabouts, as if they

they came to ioyne with *Spinola* at the Leager. But whether or no they be to besiege *Lipstat*, as was at first rumoured, we are yet vncertaine: this is written from *Cullen*, August 15.

About the same time, as is written from *Zuiphem*, August 12. they had there receiued newes by an expresse messenger, who came from *Licktevoort* (which was neere to *Tillies* Leager) that the Imperiall Campe began vpon August 11. about two a clocke in the morning, to rise and to set fire vpon their old quarters, the whole Armie marching towards *Coesvelt*, whither the same eleuenth of August they brought in those peeces of Canon which they got from the Duke. The report then being, that they should from thence go to the Bishoprickes of *Paderborne* and *Halberstadt*, and that they should be first mustered about *Munster*. They haue hereabouts ransacked and pillaged many gentlemens houses, as for example, the house of *Walyen* in *Wenterswyc*, and *Wenterswick* it selfe; likewise *Vreden* in the iurisdiction of *Borketo*, the one halfe whereof they haue burnt: together with the Ladie *Marvelts* house, *Crechting* is also sacked; in many of which places there were diuers of the poore Inhabitants put to death, and much other hurt done to the Countrey by the huncarie souldiers. The truth being that all things are extremely deare in their Leager, and nothing is to be had for any reason. One pound of bread is there sold for halfe a Rix-doller, one barrell of single beere for six Rix-dollers, and all other things, accordingly.

After this, his Armie lying about *Bockholt*, and those places, Mounsieur *Tilly* was forced to send his Letters vnto the Burghomaster of *Deuenter*, requiring him friendly of relief of bread and victuals for his troopes, for that the desolate countrey where they lay, was no longer

able to afford them any thing, and for that the licenses being forbidden and the passages of the *Rhyne* stopt vp, no victuals could be brought vnto them: these letters of his the Magistrate of *Deuenter*, presently sent to his Lords the States Generall of the Low Countries.

Thought it was at first, that *Tillie* would goe towards *Meppen*, to kill Count *Mansfield*, but this way was not thought to be able to doe any good vpon *Mansfield*, vnlesse he should first be supplied with men and victuals from the Princes of the lower Saxonie, and had made his way to the Seige of *Meppen*. *Mansfield* himselfe was about Aug. 5. still in his old quarters of *Emdenland*: some of his men were of late in the *Cromborne* to fetch in bocty; the inhabitants whereof hauing notice of the souldiers comming, retired to the towne of *Emden*. It is written furthermore, that a certaine Commander of Count *Mansfields* was vpon Sunday last at the Church of *Lier* in *Eastfreizland* with his wife, where they both of them very orderly heard the Sermon and received the Communion: And returning home after seruice, the next day he caused a blacke coffin to bee made, and brought home, sending withall for the common executioner; after which hauing desired two Preachers to come and visit his wife, and to prepare her for death, all her womanish lamentations and prouising of amendment could not serue her turne, but she was forthwith beheaded, and the same night buried: Her fault was, that she was proued to haue committed Adultery; which for a maried woman to doe, is a capitall crime in Germany, whereof you here see an example.

Some letters there are written from *Cullen* Aug. 15. which report that *Mansfield* was then about to rise, and already vpon his march, and that he had made himselfe

Master

Master of a certaine passage about *Drente*, which if true, we rather beleue his taking of this passage to be for the stopping out of *Tilly*; than that he purposes to goe away himselfe, till hee sees the coast cleare from *Tilly*. Againe the letters from *Emmerick* the same 15 of *August* relate, that though all things were then ready in *Mansfield's* leager, and the French men armed, yet was their breaking vp vncertaine. Judged he is to be about 18000 strong.

Whether he be to come into the Low Countreys or not, or that they there need him; or that he can get thither, or whether that *Tilly* could meddle with him he being the King of France his Generall, France being in league with his kinsman the Emperour; some letters there be that make it doubtfull, but it may be safely beleued that *Tilly* would not spare him for that respect.

Concerning their going to the field in the Low countreys, this is written, that the States haue sent all their warlike prouisions vpwards, and that the Prince of *Orange* hath caused the great Pont and ship bridge to be carried vpwards, and that the Artillerie was lately scoured, tryed and found good, and that foure murthering peeces of a new inuention, whereof some carry a Bullet of 180. pound weight, and Granades of 100. pound weight: which being seuerall wayes tryed, were found to be of a very strange operation.

After this, it is written from *Emmericke* August 14. that the footmen of the States being wasted vp to *Emmericke* in ships, did forthwith on foot march vp higher towards *Rees*: Vpon which there was a free leager proclaimed vpon the *Rhyne* and *Waal*, as far as *Saint Grauenweert*, where the bridge is also laid ouer the *Rhyne*. Many ships and people doe daily resort thither, and

higher also vp the riuers: and although the passages of the riuers were for that time set open for ships to passe to and fro with commodities ; yet by a new proclamation come from the Court of the States of *Gelderland*, all were to be staied and to goe no higher, whereupon the passages are stopt vp againe for a time ; the reason being, for that the enemy doth daily gather together in the parts aboue, whither also they haue brought their shipbridge, and layd it ouer before *Wesel*.

After this, the Prince of *Orange* taking his leaue of the Prince and Princesse Palatine, and all the Ambassadors at the *Hage*, went vpwards towards *Utrecht* first, and so to *Arnhem*, being followed by some hundreds of wagons and many faire horses. From *Arnhem* he went to the Sconce at *S. Grauenweert*, where the Rendezvous for all the troupes is appointed, who daily resort thither both by water and land. It is a most delightfull thing to see all the ponts and bridges, with such an innumerable multitude of Canon, ammunition, prouision, engines of warre, &c. the like of which was neuer seene amongst vs before. Many of the Foot aduance vp higher towards *Emmerick* and *Rees*, and the Skonces which be ouer against them. The horse also troupe vp together likewise, their Rendezvous being at *Neer-Elten* and thereabouts : and the Prince of *Orange* himselfe is daily expected at *Emmerick*, as they wrote from thence Aug. 15. For the good succeſſe of the Armie haue the States appointed a generall Fast or day of praier on Wednesday, throughout all the vnted Prouinces.

*Spinola* also is no whit behinde hand, as being already with his prouisions gone vp to *Wesel* to the place of his old leaguer, at which Towne he hath also laid his shipbridge ouer the Rhyne: but what he purposes to attempt is yet vncertaine.

Con-

Concerning the busynesse of the *Valtoline*, there is nothing done as yet, seeing that by reason of the other Popes death, *Cleue* and *Riuia* were not surrendred ouer by the Spanish into the Duke of *Fianoes* hand. Only the Cardinall *Aldobrandino*, President of the Popes Chamber, hath already (July 26.) sent some store of monies in the vacancie of the Papacie, both into *Valtoline* and *Germanie*, to the Emperour and the Catholike league.

Wednesday July 26. *Stilo nono*, were the Rites and obsequies of the dead Pope *Gregorie* celebrated at *Rome*, 55. Cardinals going in procession; after which, going to the election of a new Pope, they could not agree: Cardinall *Bandino* hauing 24. voices, *De Messino* 28, and *Boroneo* 34. and yet could nothing at that time be concluded. And whether this which followes be meant of another meeting, or that the relations be different, wee cannot tell; but this the Italian Gazettaes (which shoule tell true in their owne busynesse) relate, that Cardinall *Lampori* got 27. voices, *Arabelli* 22, and *Barbarino* 27. but he that must be Pope, must haue 38. voices to carry the Canuasse; and he which hath but 19. is excluded from being able to stand in competition for the Papacie. But at last it seemes that Cardinall *Barbarino* had voices enow, who was elected, and named *Urbane* the eighth, who is since declared for the Spanish faction.

The Citie of *Rome* was it selfe in the meane time made a den of theeuers, the *Banditi* and *Assassines*, with pistols charged, spand, and cockt, and with naked Steeletoes, roauing vp and downe the streets, most of the time of the vacancie; whereupon many robberies, rapes and murthers were daily committed, and many that scaped very well, were stabd and slasht in the open streetes. For reme-

die

dy or prevention of which, the Cardinalls tooke a prudient course and suppressed them all.

Concerning the pyracies of the last ships of *Biserna* the report both continueth and encrashes. The late great prize which they tooke from two *Genoese* ships which were to saile from *Barcellona* to *Messina*, are said to containe these particulars; of ready money in severall coines of *Pistolets*, *Ryals* of 8, and *Duckets*, there were 92. *Chests*, and 400. *Rolls* or peeces of *Spanish* cloth which they were to carry to trucke and barter at *Messina* for silke: the whole prize is valued at 600000. *Duckats*, which is neere a million of *Crownes*.

The Prince *Philibert* Admirall of those seas for the King of *Spaine*, was said speedily to man out some *Gallies* of *Naples* and other ships to fetch in those *Pyrats*, the souldiers thereabouts being also prest aboord the ships: And we heare that these *Turkes* haue had a fight in their returne, with the *Gallies* of *Sicilie* and *Malta*: the issue we haue no certaintie of.

**F I N I S.**